

WEATHER.
Fair, continued warm tonight and tomorrow, in the interest of neutrality, will take steps to prevent such information reaching them.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.
No. 20,377.

SUBMARINE LINERS TO TAKE BACK FOOD

Other Undersea Craft to Relieve Shortage in Germany and Austria.

\$50,000 OFFERED IN VAIN FOR PASSAGE ON VESSEL

Tug Timmins Believed to Be Preparing for Trip to Cape to Bring in the Bremen.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Feeling secure in their belief that the State Department at Washington will sustain the findings of the Treasury and Navy officials that the Deutschland is a merchant ship and therefore entitled to all the privileges due to a belligerent-owned freighter under international law, the agents of the super-submersible today went ahead with their plans for disposing of the vessel's cargo and preparations for the return voyage.

It is known that the Deutschland will take aboard a cargo of rubber and nickel. Her captain's declaration to the local customs officers, said he expected to sail "within ten days."

Already there is discussion concerning the return cargo for other under-water liners which are expected to follow the Deutschland to the Atlantic coast. These vessels, it was reliably stated, will carry back the most essential foodstuffs that Germany and Austria-Hungary need. "Coffee was specifically named as one of the commodities."

Offered \$50,000 for Passage.
It was also declared that the Bremen, constructed by the same company that built the Deutschland and reported from Berlin as about to sail, will carry drugs and as much needed in this country and which cannot be obtained from any other German sources.

The North German Lloyd has received from the Bremen a letter stating that the vessel is running as high as \$50,000 for the privilege of taking passage on the submarine on her return trip.

We have had letters from some persons," said a representative of the company today, "who said that they would pay any price. There was one offer of \$50,000, one of \$10,000 and finally scores running from \$1,000 to \$500. These we have refused to accept. Only all of them came from Americans. There are, of course, thousands of Germans in this country who would like to get back to their native land, but no passengers will be carried."

May Finish Unloading Tonight.
The unloading of the Deutschland was hastened today and may be completed tonight. Included in the cargo entered at the customhouse is a quantity of scrap iron which it was necessary to bring as ballast. The space this occupied will be replaced with nickel on the return voyage.

The fact that the tug Thomas F. Timmins went into drydock today for repairs to her engine, it was reported, is getting ready to return to the Chesapeake to take aboard the Deutschland's submarine cargo, which is reported on her way. If the local agents have any knowledge of the Deutschland's movements, they are expected to be keeping the secret closely guarded. It was thought on the other hand, that the vessel would be to escort the Deutschland back to the coast. It was intimated today at the North German Lloyd office that the Deutschland might drop anchor several days at Norfolk and wait for the most favorable opportunity to return to Germany.

Much Rubber and Nickel in German Agents' Hands, Subject of British Query
Inasmuch as rubber and nickel are being imported to the United States under private agreements by the purchasers, it is believed that the central powers, British authorities are beginning to investigate how the large quantities of those materials piled up at the Deutschland's pier got into the hands of German agents.

The United States government is no party to such arrangements, but the cable point out that the steel mills which supply materials for guns and armor for the army and navy may be affected by the same conditions.

Practically all the nickel now being used here comes from Canada, and practically all the rubber comes by way of London in British ships.

Agreements Affect U. S. Supply.
While the agreements referred to are not official, inasmuch as the State Department is no party to them, the United States government would, of course, suffer from their cancellation because the great steel mills which supply the government with raw materials for its guns and armor would be unable to secure any further supplies, if the privilege were withdrawn.

Practically all the nickel now being used here comes from Canada, and practically all the rubber comes by way of London in British ships.

No American Ships Available.
As there are practically no American ships available for this trade, a withdrawal of the freight privilege by the British would create serious disorder in the American rubber trade.

It is known that the British authorities here have every disposition to refrain from inflicting injury upon American industry in the case of the withdrawal of the freight privilege.

In a thousand places, but the information has been plainly conveyed that some such action may be necessary if there is to be a further accumulation of goods for German submarines composed of materials intended solely for the military use of the central powers.

U. S. May Withhold News of Time of Sailing of Liner Deutschland
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NO MARKS FELT BY THE EPIDEMIC

"Prevention Without Panic" Is Aim of U. S. Public Health Service.

EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Dr. Frost Says Cases Elsewhere in the Nation Cannot Be Traced to New York.

Further important measures for the prevention of the spread to other communities of the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York are to be taken immediately by the public health service as a result of a conference this morning between Dr. William C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general, who has himself been investigating the epidemic in New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wade H. Frost, the polio-myelitis expert of the department, who has been summoned from Cincinnati, and Dr. E. A. Sweet, who is in general charge of the bureau's campaign for prevention.

"Prevention without panic" is the terse summary of the public health service's concern about the spread of the epidemic, made today by Dr. Rucker. He made it clear that the service is not "alarmed," but that it is "concerned" and making every effort to prevent the spread of the contagion on account of the unprecedented sweep of the disease in New York.

He said that every possible effort is being made by the public health service not only to prevent the epidemic jumping to other localities, but for the investigators of the service to learn all they can about this disease, which has for many years been a baffling mystery.

That money is greatly needed for the service to perform its most valuable function in prevention is emphasized by Dr. Rucker, who points out that even with the \$135,000 asked from Congress by Secretary McAdoo only \$15,000 will be available for the very important work of interstate prevention work.

On Way to Help New York.
The hopeful view of the service is expressed by Dr. Frost, who is on his way to give expert advice in handling the New York situation. "While we feel sure that we are going to have epidemics in other localities, we are confident that they will be relatively few and that we will be able to hold them to narrow limits and prevent widespread infection."

As evidence of good cause for such view Dr. Frost pointed out that in Chicago a railroad center in direct rail communication with other large places that have reported cases of the disease has escaped. He said that because the public health service is receiving daily reports from many places of cases of infantile paralysis, it is only because the health authorities have been especially asked to report each case, and not because there are any unusually wide spread general sweep of the disease.

"There are sporadic cases of polio-myelitis in all parts of the country," he said, "and it is not fair at this time to trace these scattered cases to New York."

Nation-wide caution and general observance of suggestions for precautionary measures, with isolation of any sporadic cases, will ease the situation, he thinks, and he points to this wide education of the public as one of the most hopeful aspects of the situation.

Frost and Dr. Rucker both emphasized the other hopeful fact that the effects of polio-myelitis are not permanent. Contractions—have during the last few years been found to be remediable. It is today such cases of paralysis and contractions were considered hopeless. The fact that it has been found that the disease can be improved, after several years, and these authorities advise all victims to continue treatment, with the confident assurance that such afflictions can be corrected.

Dr. Sweet's Recommendations.
Recommendations prepared by Dr. E. A. Sweet, assistant to Dr. Rucker, which are being given widespread publicity through health officials in all parts of the United States, covering what communities can do to prevent an epidemic of infantile paralysis and what should be done in individual cases when a victim has been discovered, are as follows:

"To control the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, the chain of infection of the disease and the well members of the community must be broken. Infantile paralysis is probably caused by a very minute organism found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the germ without themselves suffering from the ailment. All of the steps in the spread of the disease must be broken, but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person, the disease will cease."

"Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years, but it is only during the last decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York city, on account of its magnitude and virulence, has been the most serious in the history of the disease. It is believed that the epidemic will subside."

Actual Control for Officials.
"The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city, state and federal health authorities. These organizations will properly quarantining and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect the community from the infection of individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection."

Polio-myelitis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions. Account must, therefore, be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. Promiscuous expectoration should be controlled. The common drinking cup affords a method of interchange of material of this nature and should, therefore, be abolished. Rigid cleanliness of glasses and utensils at soda fountains, in saloons and other public places should be enforced. Flies, roaches and other vermin, by coming in contact with infective secretions, may possibly convey them to our food and thus threaten the development of disease. Therefore, eliminate insects. "Street and house dust bear a definite

CITIZENS TOLD HOW TO Avert SCOURGE

Suggestions by Commissioners Regarding Infantile Paralysis Again Made.

Be cool, but cautious.

This sums up the attitude of the District Commissioners on the infantile paralysis situation. They do not want the populace of the capital to become unduly excited or alarmed over the possible appearance of the disease here, neither do they want any citizen to become careless in observing the precautionary methods that might head off an epidemic of the scourge.

Hysteria over the situation will not be developed if the Commissioners can prevent it. They realize the community will be better able to protect itself by remaining calm. There are no cases of the disease in the District and, in the opinion of local health authorities, Washington may escape the malady altogether, if citizens will observe strictly some of the suggestions contained in the proclamation issued by the Commissioners yesterday.

One Important Requisite.
One of these suggestions was that visits from persons in New York be discouraged and that report be made to the health department of the arrival from New York of any child under sixteen years of age. Indicating that the public is desirous of co-operating with the municipal authorities in the matter, approximately a dozen communications reporting recent arrivals here from New York were received by the health department in this morning's mail. It is the intention of the department to look up the visitors and ascertain if possible whether they have been exposed to infection in New York.

Dr. William C. Rucker, head of the contagious disease service of the health department, will go to New York tomorrow to confer with the health experts on measures for the prevention and spread of the disease.

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ASKS CONGRESS TO AID
CHECKING EPIDEMIC

Appeal to Congress for \$135,000 for support of the public health service's campaign against infantile paralysis epidemic in New York and to prevent its spread to other states was made by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department last yesterday afternoon. Congress is urged to make the money available immediately.

Of the \$135,000, \$50,000 is to be used for the expenses of surgeons of the service in New York, and the remainder for the other states and territories. The Secretary has approved by President Wilson.

Estimate of the Cost.
Dr. W. C. Rucker, who has been in active charge of the fight against the epidemic, believes it will cost about \$10,000 a month for the work of the service alone. A bill already has been introduced by Representative Griffin of New York for a one hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation.

Secretary McAdoo has offered the assistance of the public health service to the authorities of New York city in their efforts to suppress the disease and as a result seven public health officers are co-operating with the officials of the city.

There is already an appropriation of \$100,000 for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, but it is believed that the \$50,000 is necessary for the use of the public health service in taking such steps as are necessary to control the disease.

It is estimated that thirteen additional trained surgeons will be required to look after the interstate work. The cost of handling the notification and inspection work is very heavy, and the public health service considers the national aspect of the situation serious. The Secretary has directed the service to make all possible efforts to check the spread of the disease.

President Wilson yesterday signed the Sikes resolution permitting the use of hospital facilities at the Ellis Island immigration station for the New York victims of infantile paralysis. The bringing about the development of the disease. Therefore, eliminate insects. "Street and house dust bear a definite

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN BEFORE SEPTEMBER

Democratic and Republican Steering Committees Agree to Legislative Program.

Democratic and republican steering committees of the Senate reached an agreement today on a legislative program that gives promise of adjournment of Congress before September 1.

Senate leaders of both parties also agreed the program.

Some senators said following the conference that the program could be concluded by August, but the majority regarded this as altogether too optimistic a view to take of the situation. One assurance given by the republicans was that there would be no filibuster on either the shipping or revenue legislation.

The democrats submitted to the republicans the following imperative program, which has been agreed to.

No Objection by Republicans.
Army and navy and other appropriation bills, conference reports, the revenue, shipping and corrupt practices bills. To the passage of this program the republicans included the child labor, workmen's compensation, immigration bills, but they were left for future conference and eventually may be postponed until the winter session.

The conference also agreed to hold long daily sessions, from 10 in the morning to 6:30 o'clock in the evening. The Senate later ratified this plan.

MEETS NEXT IN BOSTON.
Session of Elks' Convention.
BALTIMORE, July 12.—Edward O. Richter of New Orleans was yesterday elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks over Lloyd Maxwell of Marshalltown, Iowa, at the annual convention of the order in session here this week.

The contest was declared by old timers among the delegates to have been the hottest in the history of the organization. Boston was selected for next year's convention.

The other officers were elected as follows: Esteemed leading knight, Morris

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C. N. BLISS IS NAMED
CAMPAIGN TREASURER

His Appointment Announced Today at Hughes Headquarters—F. W. Upham Western Representative.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cornelius N. Bliss will be the next treasurer of the republican national committee. This was officially announced today at the headquarters of Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Bliss, who is a New York dry goods commission merchant, is the son of the late Cornelius N. Bliss, who formerly was treasurer of the national committee. Fred W. Upham of Chicago was named as the western representative of Treasurer Bliss.

Senator Warren G. Harding, chairman of the notification committee, told Mr. Hughes, who came to New York from his summer home at Bridgehampton this morning, that July 31 was agreed to be the date for the notification committee as a date for the notification committee.

The nominee held a series of important conferences today. First he had a long talk with Chairman W. R. Willcox of the national committee, discussing with him plans for the western campaign. Then he saw Edward A. Thurston, chairman of the republican state committee of Massachusetts; William Miller Collier, formerly minister to Spain, and W. G. Norton, vice president of the Hughes Alliance of Chicago.

Later in the day he had appointments with Clifford Pinchot, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago.

It was also announced today that the campaign committee will assemble in New York July 20, and will meet Mr. Hughes on that date.

Mr. Hughes will return to Bridgehampton tomorrow afternoon.

PARIS WANTS BELGIAN TROOPS

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PARIS, July 12.—The French government has invited King Albert of Belgium to send a contingent of Belgian troops to take part in the review at Paris on the national holiday July 14.

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ENGLISH PORT SHELLED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

One Woman Reported to Have Been Killed at Seaham Harbor.

LONDON, July 12, 12:45 p. m.—The English port of Seaham Harbor was attacked last night by a German submarine. About thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired.

One woman was killed by the bombardment. One house was struck by a shell.

The official announcement says: "At 10:30 o'clock last night, a German submarine appeared off the small undefended port of Seaham Harbor in the North sea, six miles southeast of Sunderland and a coal shipping port. She approached within a few hundred yards of the town and then opened fire. Some thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired from a three-inch gun. Twenty rounds fell in the direction of Dalton-dale, a dozen rounds fell in and about Seaham colliery."

"A woman walking through the colliery yard was seriously injured and died this morning. One house was struck by a shell. No other damage was done."

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ARE GIVEN GLIMPSE OF WINE PALE AREA

Movie Pictures of Tacoma, Wash., Exhibited to Citizenship Convention Delegates.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST ARE THROWN ON SCREEN

Representative Johnson Serves as Host and Delivers Address.

School Superintendent Lectures.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW.

10 o'clock—Address, "Civic Preparedness and Americanization," J. M. Berkey, director of special schools and extension work, Pittsburgh, Pa.

10:30 o'clock—Address, "Some of the Problems of Getting Aliens Into the Night Schools," W. N. Ragsdale, chief naturalization examiner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

11 o'clock—Address, President Wilson.

11:30 o'clock—Moving picture, "The Immigrant in America," national Americanization committee.

12 o'clock—Address, "What Portland, Ore., Is Doing to Americanize Foreigners," L. R. Alderman, superintendent of schools, Portland, Ore.

12:30 o'clock—Address, Secretary of Labor Wilson.